The Pyongyang Times

No. 24 (59) THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

New Danger to Peace in Asia and World

Foreign Ministry's Statement on "Seoul Ministerial Conf."

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on June 10 a statement in repudiation of the "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" which is to open in Seoul on June 14.

This U.S.-engineered conference is designed to frame up another aggressive military bloc against the socialist countries and the peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions, the statement said.

The ulterior aim of the conference, it pointed out, is to realize both the aggressive design of the United States for world supremacy and the ambition harboured by the Japanese militarists for overseas aggression.

The statement declared that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce this conference and will launch a vehement struggle against it since it will create a new danger to peace in Asia and the world.

Following is the full text of the statement:

The "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" is reported to open in Seoul on June 14 with the participation of Japan, the Philippines, "Malaysia," Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi, the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the puppets from South Vietnam.

The aim of this conference is to rig up a new military bloc of aggression against the socialist countries and the peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique have openly declared that the conference will discuss questions on the "establishment of a collective security organization in Asia" and on the "joint support" to the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. This clearly discloses what U.S. imperialism seeks to achieve at this meeting.

The U.S. imperialists have long since been scheming to form an anti-Communist front with the broad participation of their satellite countries and puppets in order to blockade and overthrow the socialist countries in Asia, suppress the struggles of the peoples in this region for the liberation of their countries and the consolidation of national independence and to maintain and expand their colonial system.

The "ANZUS," "SEATO," "U.S.-ROK Mutual Defence Treaty," "U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Pact" and "South Korea-Japan Treaty" are direct products of such an aggressive policy pursued by U.S. imperialism.

The formation of military blocs and alliances constitutes the nucleus of the U.S. policy of aggression. They have inveigled their satellite countries and puppets into those blocs and alliances and control them politically, economically and militarily, making use of them in their aggression against other countries.

After the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the U.S. imperialists started endeavouring more energetically to rig up a single "anti-Communist military alliance" in Asia.

Particularly, as they suffer one ignominious defeat after another and are bogged down hopelessly in the criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, they are feverishly ma-

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Appeal to Three Continent Nations

"Solidarity Month with Korean People"

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Afro-Asian and Latin-American Solidarity issued on June 9 a statement appealing to the peoples of the three continents, to the people of the world and to the progressive organizations on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Afro-Asian and Latin-American Solidarity stressed in its statement that on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Korean people," it expresses wholehearted support to and solidarity with the Korean people.

The Korean people's struggle to expel the U.S. army from South Korea and achieve independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves, the statement declared, is a just struggle not only for the realization of the Korean people's desire but for the anti-imperialist national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and for peace in the Far East and the world.

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TELEGRAM

✦ **Kim Il Sung,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and **Choi Yong Kun,** President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, received on June 7 a joint message from **Mao Tse-tung,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, **Liu Shao-chi,** Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, **Chu Teh,** Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR and **Chou En-lai,** Premier of the State Council of the CPR, in reply to their message of greetings sent in congratulation of China's successful nuclear explosion with thermo-nuclear material.

Korean Footballers for World Cup Finals Selected

The list of Korean players for World Cup finals has been drawn up by the Selection Committee. The players, who beat the Australians 6:1 and 3:1 in the qualification matches in Pnom Penh last November, have successfully carried out the training programme at home over the past several months.

Their skills and physical fitness are better than in the latter part of last year and are expected to become still better in July.

Nearly all of the planned practice matches have been played and the originally set objectives have been attained. Matches have been played with both home and foreign teams.

The Selection Committee has carried out technical check-up in the course of the training and matches and finally picked 22 players.

Korea's contingent for World Cup finals plans to play a few practice matches before it leaves for London.

(See Page 8 for the list of the selected players)

Footballers on the eve of departure for London. Senior coach Myong Ro Hyon is seen on the right in the foreground

Deserters Increase in S. Korea

The ministry of national defence of the South Korean puppet regime has designated 15 days from June 6 to 20 as a "period for the special control of deserters" and has launched a campaign to arrest those who have fled from the puppet army through a general mobilization of the gendarmerie and the police, said Radio Hanguk Munhwa in Seoul on June 8.

According to a source close to the puppet army authorities quoted by the said Radio, from 1961 to 1964, the number of deserters averaged over 8,000 a year; last year this figure increased to more than 10,800; and this year the figure is expected to increase by 50 per cent.

This indicates the number of runaway soldiers has been increasing rapidly since the Pak Jung Hi clique began last year the large-scale dispatch of South Korean troops to the battlefields of South Vietnam. Meanwhile, in South Korea today more and more youths are refusing to be called up. In the first three months of this year, there were 40,275 cases of violation of the military service law involving at least over 40,000 shirkers of military service.

Korean-Malian Cultural Co-operation

The 1966-1967 plan for cultural co-operation between our country and Mali was signed in Bamako on June 6, according to a news report from there.

The agreement was signed by Korean Ambassador Soh Ui Hyon in Mali on behalf of the Korean side and by Director D. Uatra of the Cultural Department of the Foreign Ministry on behalf of the Malian side. **(KCNA)**

Korean Ambassador to Algeria Gives Banquet

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the exchange of information and mutual co-operation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Algerian Press Service, Ho Sok Sin, Korean Ambassador to Algeria, gave a banquet on June 7.

Invited to the banquet were Bouzid Mohamed, General Director of the Algerian Press Service, responsible functionaries and journalists of the Algerian News Agency and dailies.

Also invited there were press attaches of foreign embassies of socialist countries and newly independent Asian and African countries as well as foreign correspondents in Algiers.

After the banquet the Korean documentary film "Long Live the Banner of the Republic" was screened. **(KCNA)**

New Danger to Peace in Asia and World

(Continued from Page 1)

noeuvring to align militarily all their minions and satellite nations in the Asian and Pacific regions and draw more of the latter's troops into South Vietnam.

U.S. imperialism is putting up in the forefront the Sato Government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi clique in carrying out its policy of aggression.

On U.S. instructions, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have sent out tens of thousands of young people to the aggressive war in South Vietnam and intend to continue selling them off as bullet-shields for the U.S. imperialists. Last February Pak Jung Hi visited the U.S. puppets in "Malaysia," Thailand and Taiwan and held secret talks with them on fostering a "regional anti-communist military alliance."

Pak Jung Hi and his gang attempt to maintain their crumbling military fascist rule with recourse to their foul traitorous acts against the nation. This proves clearly that they are the most faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, the most heinous traitors to the Korean people and the enemy of the Asian and African peoples who fight for freedom, liberation and national independence.

The Japanese militarists are becoming more and more active in following the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in an endeavour to realise their wild old dream about the bankrupt "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with U.S. backing. They take an active part in the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam by using all possible means, offering military bases, supplying weapons and munitions, while volunteering as "salesman" for the deceptive U.S. "peace talks" proposal.

Besides, the Japanese militarists penetrate into Asian nations in the political, economic, ideological and cultural fields, under the cloak of "aid," "joint development" and "economic and technical co-operation," thereby paving the way for their aggression.

Japan plays the part of a base for U.S. aggression in Asia. Her militarists serve U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia so as to satisfy their own expansionist ambition.

The ulterior aim of the "Seoul Ministerial Conference" is to achieve both the aggressive design of the U.S. imperialists for world supremacy and that ambition harboured by the Japanese militarists.

U.S. imperialism and its satellites are now conniving manoeuvring to hold the projected meeting on schedule by deceiving the peace-loving people of the whole world.

With a view to camouflaging the reactionary nature of the Seoul conference, the "preliminary talks on an ambassadorial level" held in Thailand issued a "communique" stating in ambiguous terms that the forthcoming conference would discuss questions of "co-operation" among nations in the Asian and Pacific regions in "general and specific spheres," while Japan has been clamouring that the meeting would help promote "economic and cultural cooperation."

Whatever artifice they may employ, however, they can never cover up the aggressive nature of the conference. The conference is of aggressive nature for which the U.S. imperialists have directly instigated their satellite nations and stooges to make arrangements for implementing their overall strategic plan for aggression in Asia.

This is another public challenge to the Asian peoples and the peace-loving people of the whole world who struggle for freedom, national independence, peace and social progress.

The peoples in the Asian and Pacific regions who have long experienced immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings under imperialist aggression and oppression will never tolerate the new aggressive scheme of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce the "Seoul Ministerial Conference and will unfold a vehement struggle against it as it will pose a new danger to the peace of Asia and the world.

If U.S. imperialism and its lackeys persist in holding the conference in defiance of the strong opposition of the Asian peoples and peace-loving people of the whole world, they will never escape the unanimous condemnation of the peoples and will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Pyongyang, June 10, 1966

Burma

VANGUARD

According to news reports, the Burmese daily Vanguard in its June 10 issue exposed the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" as a plot to line up another military bloc. It points out: "The United States needs another effective military alliance under conditions in which the SEATO and ANZUS have been enfeebled and the United States finds itself compelled to fight in Vietnam almost alone. This means that other countries, too, can be drawn into the Vietnam war and that the neutral nations can be led to step up preparations for a war against the socialist countries and a war for the suppression of the national-liberation movement."

It adds: "But the Asian people do not want such military alliance and pact."

GUARDIAN

Another Burmese daily Guardian in its commentary stated that the "Seoul Conference is aimed at the formation of a military alliance" and branded "all the participants in the conference as American stooges."

Algeria

EL MOUDJAHID

In its article entitled "The Seoul Ministerial Conference is a product of the new scheme of imperialism," an Algerian newspaper El Moudjahid writes: The so-called Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions is to be held in Seoul where U.S. imperialism is lording it over and its participants include such puppets as Taiwan and Saigon. Judging from this fact it is not difficult to define the true object of this conference. It adds: The participants of the conference will pledge themselves to render every possible assistance to the U.S. imperialists now in a helpless plight in Vietnam. Washington is now making a desperate effort to form a broader military bloc. It is not fortuitous that McNamara stressed in his Congress speech last February that the normalization of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Seoul constituted the cornerstone of the American policy in Northeast Asia.

Havana

O. SYENFUEGOS

According to a recent report from Havana, Osmani Syenfuegos, Secretary-general of the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization, pointed out at the inauguration meeting of the secretariat that the "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" to be held in Seoul is a vicious scheme of the U.S. to form a new aggressive military bloc against the world's people.

(KCNA)

Asians Do Not Want

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON "SEOUL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE"

APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of colonial enslavement, the statement noted, are the root cause of the South Korean people's sufferings and misfortunes, the main obstacle to Korea's unification, and a grave menace to the peace and security in the Far East.

Peace in Asia and the Far East, the statement pointed out, is seriously threatened by the collaboration between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique through the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," by the scheme for the formation of an aggressive military alliance through alignment of the U.S. puppets in Asia, by the re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists revived and rearmed under U.S. aegis, and by their design to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Pointing out the Pak Jung Hi clique's scheme to send more troops to South Vietnam where they have already dispatched over 20,000 troops on the instructions of their U.S. masters, the statement said the scheme shows clearly that the Pak Jung Hi clique are the faithful stooges of the U.S. imperialists who are the heinous enemy of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

Pyongyang meeting to observe the 40th anniversary of June 10th Movement

Anniversary of Patriotic Struggle

June 10 this year marks the 40th anniversary of the June 10th Independence Movement which added a glorious page in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The Movement broke out on June 10, 1926 in Seoul, Inchon and other cities. This was an eruption of the pent-up wrath of the Korean people against Japanese colonial rule and a patriotic mass struggle waged under the direct leadership of the Korean Communist Party.

It demonstrated that the Korean people did not succumb to the Japanese occupationists, it dealt a heavy blow to Japanese colonial rule.

A commemoration meeting was held on June 9 at the Moranbong Theatre, Pyongyang.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Ri Hyo Sun, Hong Myong Hui, Ri Jong Ok and other leading functionaries of the Party and Government organs and social organizations.

Ri Guk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, made a report.

He declared that the U.S. occupationists who took the place of the Japanese imperialists after the Second World War have not only turned South Korea into their colony, but also a military base for occupying the whole Korea and a bridgehead for their aggression in the Far East and Asia.

The Japanese militarists are now staging a comeback to South Korea with U.S. backing.

He condemned Pak Jung Hi and his clique who are turning South Korea into a double colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. These traitors are now sending South Korean youth to South Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression at the bidding of Washington. This, the reporter pointed out, shows that they have become the sworn enemy of the Korean nation as well as that of the Vietnamese people and the oppressed peoples of the world who are waging liberation struggles.

We must fight more resolutely to drive the U.S. and Japanese aggressors out of South Korea, to overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist rule and to promote the unification of the country, he stressed.

He concluded his report by saying: when all the patriotic forces of Korea are firmly united and wage a resolute struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. and anti-Japanese patriotic struggle, can we Koreans certainly achieve freedom and democracy, independence and unification of the country, destroying any stronghold of imperialism.

They make physical analysis to provide accurate data for geological prospecting

Militant Solidarity with Arab People

The Israeli Zionists' provocations against the people in the Middle East are being stepped up recently.

Here is an instance. On June 6, the Israeli Zionists attacked the Syrian-Israeli border with heavy guns and tanks.

The prime mover in this hostile act is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

In defiance of the unanimous condemnation of the Arab countries and their peoples, the shameless Americans have reinforced the Israeli armed forces to use them as a striking force in their aggression in the Middle East. Of late, they have openly handed over offensive weapons to Israel to threaten peace and security of the Arab countries.

The aggressive and provocative actions by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists have aggravated tension in the Arab world.

This has inevitably aroused a strong wave of condemnation among the Arab peoples.

The United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq and other peace-loving Arab states are taking positive steps to defend peace and security in this region, expressing their firm stand.

All these steps are the reflection of the firm determination of the peoples in this region, who have realized the true aggressive nature of the United States through their own experience, have made in order to firmly defend their national independence and independent development. That is why they are enjoying active support of the peace-loving people of the world.

The Korean people, together with the people of the world, extend militant solidarity with the Arab people in their just struggle, strongly denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists for their provocations in the Arab region.

The aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists must be stopped at once.

UN Has Neither Ground Nor Right

On June 2 the Cao Ky clique asked the United Nations to send its "observers to supervise" the projected "elections" for the establishment of a "constitutional government" in South Vietnam. This was immediately followed by the Washington's statement giving wholehearted support to the proposal. And at the same time the White House expressed its intention to submit the proposal to the UN Security Council.

It is clear to everyone that the election farce plotted by American imperialism and the Cao Ky junta is a dirty scheme to stop the people in their controlled areas from waging the resolute anti-American and anti-puppet struggle and save the puppet military regime from total collapse.

U.S. imperialism wants to draw the United Nations into the election swindle to legalize its puppet regime.

Washington also wants to realize their premeditated plan to hide its true colours as an aggressor, pave the way for the UN intervention in the Vietnam question and reduce the UN to an instrument of aggression in Vietnam by inviting the "UN observers" to South Vietnam on the pretext of "supervising elections."

This is but the brazen-faced repetition of Washington's stereotyped method.

It has long been exposed in Korea and the Congo (L) what the "UN-supervised elections" cooked up by American imperialism and the UN involvement in the American aggressive action are.

The United Nations has no ground or right whatsoever to interfere in the Vietnam question. The UN intervention in the Vietnam question is entirely illegal and represents a gross violation of the Geneva agreements on Vietnam.

As the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Committee for Liaison with Foreign Countries of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation stated on June 4, the sinister scheme of the United States and its stooges for the UN involvement in the Vietnam question must be stopped, no UN resolution on the dispatch of its "observers" to South Vietnam to supervise the fraudulent elections there can have any validity, and all the other UN resolutions on the Vietnam question also are entirely null and void.

The only way to the settlement of the Vietnam question is for American imperialism to recognize by its action the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and to withdraw from South Vietnam. This also represents the only way out for U.S. imperialism to extricate itself from the quagmire in Vietnam in which it is bogged down now.

"MINISTERS' GATHERING" AT PLEASURE RESORT

There is a pleasure resort named "Walker Hill" in the southwestern suburbs of Seoul. It was named after American Lieutenant General Walker who died in the U.S. war of aggression in Korea.

Though Pak Jung Hi and his clique brag of it as one of the "biggest structures" they have ever built since his seizure of power, it is widely known that the "Walker Hill" is for the American servicemen in South Korea to pursue pleasure to their heart's content.

At a corner of this ill-famed place the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" is now under way.

The conference is attended by "ministers" representing Japan, the Philippines, "Malaysia," Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, the puppets of South Korea, the Chiang Kai-shek clique and South Vietnam.

The participants in the conference, all being acknowledged American puppets or "ministers" of recognized American satellite states, are certainly not going to frown at the revelry of American servicemen around them. Herein lies one of the essential characteristics of the conference.

The nominal sponsor of the conference is Pak Jung Hi in Seoul. But it is unfavorably known that he is but an errand boy of Washington. This needs no further explanation.

The items on the agenda of the conference, prepared at the Bangkok preliminary meeting held this spring, are: (1) the political situation in South-east Asia (2) the security problem (3) economic and technical co-operation, and (4) cultural exchange and social development.

The items on the agenda are reported to have provoked much discussion among the participants in the conference before they were adopted. But their discussion only centred around the manner in which the real agenda items already adopted should be published before the world, and there were no differences at all on the essence of the problems that would be deliberated by them.

The essential item, in the last analysis, is one and it can be subdivided into two. That is, the item is on the formation of a single military bloc for the execution of the American policy of aggression in Asia, and the big branch of it is the form and methods of increased support to the United States in the current Vietnam war.

Economic and technical co-operation and other items are nothing but a veil or "sidedish" to prevent the lurid exposure of the above. It is Japan's "elder" and his clique who employ the most cunning tactics in this respect.

They use petty tricks to pretend as if their approach towards the conference were different from other participants. There may be many reasons for it. But the main reason is Japan's bigger ambition to leave a room in favour of herself for her penetration into those Asian nations which have refused to attend the Seoul conference. An agreement in this respect was reached in advance between Japan and Washington.

It is generally known that the United States regards it as a pillar of its aggressive policy toward Asia to revive the Japanese militarists, league with the revived Japanese samurais and use them as their tools, and that Japanese militarism also regards it as a pillar of its Asian re-domination policy to ally itself with the United States and serve for and take advantage of America's Asian policy.

Japan's complete subordination to the United States in the military and strategic sphere, the conclusion of the "Japan-U.S. security pact," its conversion into a U.S. military base, the start of its all-out participation in U.S. aggression in the areas outside Japan under the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan treaty," its participation in the fabrication of NEATO, its unconditional support to and active involvement in every U.S. policy on the Vietnam war — all these are the basic conditions for the Seoul "ministerial conference."

U.S. imperialism aims to band its lackeys together more firmly, induce them to oppose the socialist countries and the independent nations and forces in Asia, and oppress the peoples who have risen up in the national-liberation struggles.

The Seoul conference is the first plenary meeting designed to conduct concrete discussions on the formation of this aggressive bloc.

The people in the Asian and Pacific regions, who have long been subjected to imperialist aggression and tyranny, will never tolerate the new aggressive plot hatched by the American and Japanese imperialists.

The Asian people who are awakened, will prepare an appropriate answer to American imperialism and its stooges and well deal out their due according to their behaviour.

Pak Jung Ja

CLEAR EVIDENCE

Fascist suppression has been stepped up lately in all spheres of social and political life in South Korea.

Under U.S. manipulation, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have strengthened their armed forces and augmented the police force. They have further expanded and reinforced their suppressive organs by forming even in the lowest administrative units of *ri* and *dong* various intelligence and terrorist organizations such as "information gathering team," "special search squad" and "anti-espionage vigilance corps." They have stretched their tentacles of suppression to cities, villages and schools at all levels.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique have turned schools into a den of special agents, are prohibiting every self-governing activity in schools and committing progressive students and professors for trial on various charges.

As is shown by the fact that politicians belonging to an opposition party have been arrested and detained simply because they demanded free postal exchange between the North and the South, even South Korean political circles have today been drawn into the vortex of suppression and even conservative opposition parties are subjected to pressure.

An atmosphere of terror reminding one of a state of siege is now prevailing throughout South Korea due to such frenzied suppression.

The fact that Pak Jung Hi and his gang are now stepping up fascist suppression shows that they can no longer put down the ever mounting anti-government sentiments of the people with such deceptive slogans as the "riddance of people's privations" and the "building of affluent society," and that they are seeking a way out by stepping up suppression of the people.

Opinion prevails in South Korea that this is closely connected with the "presidential and national assembly" elections to take place next spring.

This indicates they are bent on precluding any possibility of public opposition that may develop against them in the coming elections and secure a firm foothold for a longer stay in power.

The frantic fascist moves of Pak Jung Hi and his followers are part of their design to help the American imperialists in furthering war preparations in South Korea and sending more troops to South Vietnam. The stepped-up war preparations and dispatches of troops to South Vietnam have further stiffened the resistance of the people to Pak Jung Hi and his clique. By suppressing the people at the point of the bayonet, they wish to continue their traitorous criminal acts on order of their masters, the American imperialists.

The United States tries to find a solution to the ever sharpening national and class contradictions in South Korea through a longer stay in power by Pak Jung Hi and his gang.

Feeling an ever growing threat to its colonial rule presented by the mounting anti-American and anti-government sentiments of the South Korean people and by their desire for the country's unification, the United States aims as before to use Pak Jung Hi and his clique as faithful lackeys in the implementation of its aggressive policy, by guaranteeing a longer stay in power to Pak Jung Hi and his clique.

The intensified fascist suppression fully reveals the weakness of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and serves as a clear evidence that Pak Jung Hi and his clique can no longer stay in power, nor will they be able to persist in their unpatriotic behaviour, without resorting to fascist terror through the military force.

Kim Man Hui

In South Korea: crackdown on innocent population

Large and Small Ones Go Abreast

Role of Local Industry

OUR light industry was one of the most backward economic branches in the past. During its occupation of Korea Japanese imperialism not only arrested in every way the development of light industry but also severely destroyed even the traditional handicrafts with a view to turning Korea into a supplier of cheap raw materials to it and a market for its commodities.

Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial yoke in August 1945. But the partition of the country by U.S. occupation of South Korea rendered the light industry in North Korea more insignificant because Korea's light industry had been concentrated in South Korea.

Important Problem

Hence, it stood out as one of the very important problems in our socialist construction to end the backwardness of light industry and lay a solid foundation for it capable of meeting the growing demands for light industry goods for ourselves.

To settle this problem, we built not a few large light industry factories under the central authorities as the backbone of our light industry. But the economic situation of the country at the time did not allow us simultaneously to build many large light industry factories. Large factories alone were not enough for us to bring an early end to the backwardness of light industry and meet the rapidly growing demands of the population. Therefore, we developed small and medium light industries in parallel with the large ones.

Small and medium light industries were created in local areas.

In other words, we built small and medium local industry factories in all localities (cities and counties) mainly by tapping and utilizing locally available raw materials—natural products from mountains and seas, agricultural, animal and marine by-products, as well as by-products and wastes from big factories.

"Golden Mountains"

We explored the sources of natural raw materials, calculated the variety and amount of obtainable raw materials, and took measures to extract, collect and make effective use of different raw and other materials.

Around 1958 when the local industry began to develop extensively we set about creating raw-material fields in the local areas.

Mountainous Changsong County in North Pyong-an Province had created berry patches, orchards and oil-bearing plant fields covering 2,819 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) by the end of 1962.

Now a final check-up is being made on the barber chairs to be shipped to the countryside (at the Mangyong-dae Hair-cutting Implements Factory in Pyongyang)

Fruit-canning at the Bukchong Foodstuffs Factory, a local industry factory

In 1963 this county produced, by using locally available raw materials, 85 per cent of the goods it needed, such as confectionery, soft drinks, liquors and textiles (made from natural fibre) and other daily necessaries, to meet the local demands.

As the fields for raw materials were enlarged, the county built branch factories to process gathered raw materials on the spot, while expanding the capacity of the existing factories.

In the course of building small and medium-sized branch factories and utilizing raw materials latent in the localities, the mountains, once considered to be of little value, were found to be "golden mountains."

Technical Equipment

We built more than 2,000 local industry factories without much State investment, by using latent materials and employing housewives in the localities, and gradually introduced mechanization to do away with the handicraft techniques and reinforced their technical equipment.

As a result, the production capacity of local industry factories has grown markedly. Their output of consumer goods accounts for more than a half of the nation's total.

The large-scale development of local industry has brought the producing centres closer to consuming districts, thereby enabling us to meet timely the ever growing demands of the population for daily necessaries.

The employment of unused labour for the construction of small and medium local industry factories made it possible for us to expand the ranks of the working class in the localities, prevent the flow of labour force and make a balanced, rational distribution of it to the localities.

Particularly, local industry provided housewives with every condition for engaging themselves in work according to their physical conditions and tastes. Local industry not only has raised their family incomes but also accelerated their social emancipation by enhancing their political, cultural and technical standards.

Consistent Line

The development of local industry also created favourable conditions for increasing accumulations for expanded production.

We have made great profits by developing local industry factories which can be built in a comparatively short time and which connect producing centres directly with the consuming districts to shorten both the producing and circulating time.

This resulted in consolidating the local sources of the budgetary revenue, lightening the burdens in the central treasury and setting aside more funds for State accumulations.

The line for developing small and medium light industries in parallel with the large ones under the central authorities is a consistent line for the development of our light industry. This is a line of practical importance to be followed throughout the entire period of our socialist construction.

Today our local industry accelerates the socialist expanded reproduction as a whole and contributes directly to the successful implementation of the important task of eliminating the distinctions between town and country.

Hong Chol Wung

At a local spinning factory

Key To Success

Jungsan County of South Pyong-an Province is now widely known as an aromatics-producing centre.

Before 1958 there was not a single factory except some fishermen's co-operatives in this rural county situated on the west coast.

But ten factories have been newly built since the Government adopted a decision on the development of local industry in June 1958.

It was at that time that the predecessor of the present Jungsan Chemical Production Co-operative came into existence to gain fame for its production of aromatics.

This co-op turns out all together 40 kinds of chemical products for use in light industry and other subsidiary chemicals including over 20 kinds of refined oil.

These products include peppermint menthol, camphor, bodygrease, turpentine oil and borneol.

The co-op makes these goods chiefly from the locally available raw materials.

The products made from local resources account for 95 per cent of the total output of the Co-operative.

The co-op explored more than 100 kinds of useful raw materials growing in the fields and mountains in the county. And it collected seeds of rare plants and created raw-material fields by planting them itself or entrusting the neighbouring co-operative farms with their cultivation when it found the cultivation beyond its power.

This is the key to success of the co-op.

It has taken on only 49 more employees since 1958, but its production has increased markedly.

This means that the co-op has solved the problem of raw materials and that its factory is well equipped.

Take its refining and compounding work-shops for instance. All work is done by machine and manual labour can hardly be seen there.

"We haven't any time specially allotted for construction, nor have we made any special investment. We started production on the very day of the birth of our co-op. We've gradually expanded and reconstructed it as the funds have been accumulated and the raw materials and techniques prepared," said Ryu Hui Gol, chairman of the management board of the co-op.

Kim Dong Ok

KOREAN LANGUAGE

By KIM SU GYONG
Associate Professor and Chief of Korean Language Chair at Kim Il Sung University.

The Korean language is the mother tongue of the Korean nation.

The language is used by some 40 million in the Korean peninsula as well as in substantial Korean communities in foreign lands.

Family

So far there have been many hypotheses as to the linguistic position of the Korean language, that is, as to which family of world languages it belongs to.

Some outside scholars contend that Korean has some sort of "kinship" with Chinese. The basis for their contention is that Chinese ideograms have been in use in Korea over a long period and the Korean vocabulary has words of Chinese stock. But their contention is quite fallacious.

It is a fact that Chinese characters and words were introduced into the Korean language.

But, Chinese ideograms and words did not affect the independent development of the Korean language. No community is to be found in the structures and origins of the Korean and Chinese languages. This tells that Korean has no connection with Chinese in its origin.

Japanese reptile scholars insisted that Korean is a relative of Japanese. Their argument was of no scientific value, because they associated the origin of Korean with that of Japanese just to justify the Japanese occupation of Korea.

Other foreign linguistic scholars assume that Korean, alongside the Turkic, Mongolian and Tungusic-Manchurian languages, belongs to the Altaic family of languages. This hypothesis, somewhat believable as it is, fails to furnish sufficient scientific proof. The similarity of Korean to the Altaic family of languages finds manifestation mainly in its structure and if it belongs to this family still remains unestablished.

The question of which family of languages Korean belongs to, in effect, is still a moot question.

Accordingly, it may be correct to regard Korean as a language in the Far East independent of any families of world languages.

Structure

Structurally speaking, the Korean language obviously belongs to the agglutinative family of languages.

The grammatical relations between words of the Korean language are indicated chiefly by *to* (postpositions) suffixed to the root and stem. The Korean language has a well developed system of *to* which renders the grammatical structure accurate. *To* is classified into the case-*to*, the attributive *to*, the conjunctional *to* and the terminative *to*.

Korean is one of the most developed languages in the world. Every syllable has a vowel, and there is vocal harmony in Korean. In Korean words there are differences in accent such as pitch, stress and length accent. Korean has a great variety of speech sounds. Its pronunciation is fluent and pleasant to hear.

Vocabulary

Korean language has a huge vocabulary. It is rich in technical terms which give expression to precise conceptions in different fields of sciences and technology; it has highly developed verbs, adjectives and adverbs capable of fully representing delicate thoughts and feelings. The Korean language, above all, abounds in onomatopoeia-mimesis which give vivid picture of things and phenomena and express different shades of meanings by the replacement of vowels or consonants.

Korean language is equipped with different honorific words and grammatical media with which the speaker humbles himself to pay respects to the one to whom he talks.

The speech sounds of the Korean language are represented by means of original alphabetical phonetic symbols befitting its characteristics (See Korean Alphabet in the January 13 and 20, 1966 issues of the *Pyongyang Times*).

(To be continued)

"Study of Korean Birds" Published

The third and last volume of the "Study of Korean Birds" by Won Hong Gu, Doctor of Biology, has been put out recently by the Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences, DPRK.

This illustrated book, 1,126 pages, gives a detailed description of distribution, ecology and economic value of 441 kinds of birds including 72 subspecies in our country.

There are about 100 kinds of birds that come to our country each spring, about 80 kinds that pass through Korea on their way to the south from Siberia and Sakhalin when it gets cold and another 70 that inhabit our country all the year round. Then there are some 36 kinds of birds such as golden oriole, Upupa Epops Saturata Conberg and Pteroclidae which regularly come to our country.

The book also gives concrete description of distribution and ecology of some subspecies that are peculiar to Korea such as Dryocopus Richardsi Tristram, Galerida, Cristrata Coree Sis and of such rare birds as stork, Crested Ibis and Oenopopella Transquedarica Humilis.

The book has an addendum including an index, an account of the general features of birds, ecology, distribution, origin, a brief history of the study of birds in our country.

The ecology of Korean birds deals with the movement, feed, propagation, roost, sexual maturity, life, migration, etc.

White cranes

Ryu Un Gyong singing the Song of Camellia

SONG OF CAMELLIA

By RYU UN GYONG, People's Artiste

THERE are songs that always stir emotions with the freshness of an ever gushing spring.

The Song of Camellia is one of such songs. I can hardly enumerate the songs I have sung since my career as a professional singer began 30 years ago. As for my favourite songs, I am inclined to name the Song of Camellia first.

It was in 1958, I remember. I was choosing a song for a public rehearsal of my recital, a song that would suit my fancy. My choice fell on the Song of Camellia which is lyrical, nostalgic and, furthermore, reflects the desire of our compatriots now living apart in north and south owing to the territorial division. Performance earned an enthusiastic applause of the audience.

I think I owed my success at the rehearsal to the song itself rather than to my ability.

Singing the song, I saw in my mind's eye the field aflame with camellia in South Korea and my family members living there, and my longing for them grew as strong as the flower's fragrance.

Many people are fond of the Song of Camellia.

I have received thousands of letters from members of factory amateur art groups, youths and students and People's Army men, who say in their letters that whenever they hear the lyrical yet passionate Song of Camellia over the radio, their hearts are set aflame with fresh determination to liberate South Korea.

Eight years have passed since I first sang the Song of Camellia and in these years I have sung the song many, many times.

While in North Hamgyong Province on a tour as a member of a travelling art troupe, I was practically showered with requests to sing the Song of Camellia. I had to sing it twice repeatedly each time I appeared before the audience.

Yes, the people like the song.

The Song of Camellia, I believe, will remain a favourite song of the Korean people until their most cherished desire — the country's unification—is realized, until the day far ahead when they will remember the tragedy of the nation's split of today as a thing of the past.

My father and elder sister as well as my first music teacher are now living in South Korea. My longing for them is too strong to be expressed in words.

What trouble my father and elder sister had taken to bring me up since my mother died when I was only two!

My elder sister used to sing a lullaby to me. I remember how twenty years ago my father shed tears of joy listening to my first recorded song from the gramophone.

How happy my father would be, if he could come and see me!

Under the people's Government, he would find his daughter has developed her musical talent, made her name known both at home and abroad and has been awarded the title of People's Artiste, the highest honour for the artiste in our country.

There is no way of hearing about and sending even a letter to my dear father and elder sister in the other part of this divided land. Before the territorial partition, movement of the population was free, everyone visiting any place he wanted to. But today the two parts of this split land are more distant to each other than a far-off country. What a tragedy!

All this tragic situation is caused by the Yankees' occupation of South Korea. They have separated our kinsmen and our compatriots at the point of the bayonet. I have a strong hatred for the Yankee imperialists.

Again and again I sing the Song of Camellia reflecting the earnest desire of every Korean heart for the country's unification.

On the strength of the fully brotherly love and the conviction and power of the nation united like one man, we will drive out the U.S. Army and bring earlier the day of the country's unification,

S.Korean Workers in S.Vietnam Quit Work

Workers and technicians from South Korea who were forcibly sent to construction sites of military bases and ports in South Vietnam called on a strike on June 4. The showdown came as the Yankees maltreated them. This was announced by a South Korean radio broadcast quoting a report of a correspondent of a South Korean daily paper in Qui Nhon.

That day, it said, some out of more than 500 engaging in unloading military materials of the American and puppet armies refused to work.

Meanwhile, over 130 technicians working at the U.S. airport construction site suspended work for four hours in protest against the maltreatment given by the American aggressors.

Scared by this situation, the Seoul puppets are now worrying for fear that this should "discredit" them with their masters in Washington.

SEOUL PROFESSORS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF PUNISHMENT

According to a news report from Seoul, the professors and students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science of Seoul National University demanded on June 10 the cancellation of the "disciplinary action" of having suspended 14 students from the college for an indefinite period.

The faculty council of the college said that this act was illegal and demanded the President of the University withdraw the sanction.

The representatives of the students declared that they would "even employ force" unless this action was cancelled.

These victimized students fought in the forefront demanding academic freedom and against the fascistization of school and intelligence activities among students conducted by the Seoul puppet authorities.

POLICEMEN'S TURN

Now it is the policemen's turn. The Seoul government, a **Donghwa Tongshin** dispatch of June 10 from Seoul says, has received from the president of an American firm undertaking construction by contract in South Vietnam an order for the supply of some 100 persons with the career as a policeman along with some 4,000 technical personnel. The Seoul government is said to have also received a request for an additional supply of over 2,000 ex-policemen in future. They are, it is said, to work as "security personnel" on the construction site.

American construction contractors have so far drafted South Korean workers and technicians for construction of military bases in South Vietnam. But this is the first time for them to place an order with the Seoul regime for the supply of ex-policemen.

The Yankee employers have drafted under various names South Koreans for heavy work in South Vietnam. And now they have begun requisitioning police clubs for use in keeping watch over the South Koreans drafted for labour service in South Vietnam and putting down their resistance against maltreatment and heavy toil.

Terrorist Outrages On Newsman

According to news reports from Seoul, the chief editor of South Korean daily paper **Dong-a Ilbo** received another threatening letter on June 10 saying: remove reporter Choi Yong Chol from office, or your safety shall be at stake. It's me that committed terrorism against him....

As was reported, earlier on May 14, he received a threatening letter of the same purport.

Choi Yong Chol whom the intimidator so eagerly wants to see fired is a reporter for this newspaper and a member of "the press having the entree of the presidential residence." He has been engaged in covering the behaviour of Pak Jung Hi.

He was victimized by a terrorist in the street on April 25. Meanwhile, on June 9 two blackguards assaulted a politician belonging to a certain opposition party in the street of Seoul and beat him senseless.

Various circles of South Korean society are indignant at these repeated outrages of the military gangsters under Pak Jung Hi. Voices calling for a campaign for liberating the nation from gangster politics, the news dispatches added, are being raised even among the political circles.

SEOUL—TAIPEH MILITARY COLLUSION

It is reported that the "Marine Commander" of Taiwan is due to arrive in Seoul on June 13, according to a June 11 dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** in South Korea.

His visit to South Korea is reportedly to "inspect South Korea's military installations."

Earlier, on June 7, the "Chief of Army General Staff" of the Chiang Kai-shek regime flew to Seoul and made an inspection of South Korea's "military installations" and had secret talks with the Seoul puppets.

And last April Taiwan's "Defence Minister" known as successor to Chiang Kai-shek and the "Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs" were in Seoul.

Chiang Kai-shek's "Kuomintang mission," journalists and other groups have also been to South Korea.

Meanwhile, Seoul puppets' visit to Taiwan has become more frequent in recent years. In February this year, Pak Jung Hi went there, then Seoul "Premier" last May, and the "Vice-Chief of General Staff of the Army" left for Taiwan to make an inspection of military set-ups there on June 12.

Needless to say, frequent mutual visits of the pals in Taipeh and Seoul and the stepped-up military and political collusion are associated with the U.S. plan to align its Asian puppets in a pan-Asian military bloc.

All this shows that Pak Jung Hi and Chiang Kai-shek cliques are more enthusiastic than any other Asian puppets in accelerating this aggressive plan of the United States.

Flexible "Economic Growth"

In the early days after he came into power, Pak Jung Hi put up such catchy slogans as "the building of an independent economy," "a five-year plan," "fostering of medium and small enterprises," "agriculture-first policy," "emancipation from hunger" and what not. He boasted that he was determined "to achieve a miracle through a brave march forward." He called upon the people to "have patience for half a year or one year."

Five years have passed since then. What miracle, on earth, has been wrought in South Korea's economy during the past five years since Pak Jung Hi took power? Let us examine this by quoting some data that were contained in South Korean publications.

The amount of debts of the Seoul regime (loans from the Bank of Korea, government bonds and loans from special accounts, etc.) was 50,460,000,000 won in 1961 and the figure jumped to 95,100,000,000 won, or nearly 2-fold increase in 1964.

Financial deficit increased from 7,652 million won in 1961 to 9,826 million won in 1964 (**The Economic Year Book** and **The Annual Report of Economic Statistics**).

The issue amount of currency went up from 18,000 million won in 1961 to 33,590 million won in November 1965. In the same period the total amount of money in circulation grew from 31,200 million won to 52,980 million won (The January 1966 issue of **Monthly Statistical Review** published by the Bank of Korea).

The foreign exchange holdings decreased from 170 million dollars in May 1961 to 150 million dollars in April 1966.

Wholesale price index (1960=100) of major commodities went up to 221.2 during the recent five years (1960-1965). The index of food production (1960=100) in the manufacture of industrial goods dropped to 84.2 in 1964; the figure went down to 63.9 in January, and to 54.2 in February, 1965.

Industrial output in February this year was less than in the preceding month. The output of food and machinery decreased by 8.9 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively.

According to the investigation made by the Medium Industry Bank, the rate of operation of the medium and small enterprises in South Korea was 67.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1964. Since 1965 it is on a steady decline.

Though Pak Jung Hi played up the slogan of "usurious debts settlement" in his agriculture-first policy, the amount of debts of the South Korean peasants increased from 18,000 million won five years ago to 50,000 million won today and his slogan of the "solution of people's living" was replaced with other slogans, "austerity," "emigration," and "family plan (birth control)."

This notwithstanding, Pak Jung Hi says that South Korea's economy "develops" year after year and the gross national production increases.

The economic planning section of the Seoul regime once made an intermediary report on the five-year plan (1962-1966).

It said: From 1962 to 1965 the annual growth rate of the gross national production averaged 7.6 per cent, or 0.5 per cent higher than the original plan. The per capita national product was 8.3 per cent bigger than the original plan.

Such a miracle was accomplished by a "new method" by which the figure of rice output in 1964 was doctored by adding 7,170,000 *sok* (one *sok* is 150 kg.) to the originally announced figure of 30,290,000 *sok*. Rice output of 27,460,000 *sok* was thus concocted overnight.

"The per-capita national income," South Korean daily **Chosun Ilbo** wrote on August 19, 1965, "was artificially made to exceed 100 dollars as a result of the juggling with the doctored figures of rice output."

Pak Jung Hi called this the "realistic statistics" and said that he supplied a deficiency in the statistics on industrial production by using this "new method."

What a "flexible economic growth"!

A South Korean publication noted in this connection: "To talk about gross national production and national income is justification of the government's economic policy by citing such figures is as dangerous as trying to design a plane by using primary school arithmetic."

Kim Hwa

In South Vietnam

Left: South Korean troops have a hand in Yankee outrages

Centre: Puppet troops from South Korea get their due in South Vietnam

Right: The more South Korea gets involved in the dirty war against Vietnam, the more the death toll is levied on its soldiers.
A woman is seen here choked with tears over her son's death in South Vietnam

In South Korea

Vietnam War And Bonn

Today the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is being made the target of censure by the people throughout the world. And even NATO member nations, to say nothing of the majority of nations in other areas with the exception of the U.S. puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi in South Korea and a few satellites in Asia and Oceania, are reluctant to give military assistance to the U.S. imperialists in the disgraceful war.

Nevertheless, in Western Europe the West German militarists alone are zealously supporting American imperialism now in dire straits in Vietnam.

Last March West German parliamentarians and business representatives inaugurated a "Coordinating Committee for Aid to South Vietnam" in Bonn and in mid-March Bonn sent an official government delegation to South Vietnam to reach an agreement on West Germany's involvement in the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

According to news dispatches, Bonn reached a certain kind of agreement with Saigon on March 28.

A West German who murdered many Congolese (L) people as commander of a "foreign legion" is reported to have already recruited more than 600 persons for a "foreign legion" to be sent to South Vietnam.

Bonn also sends those war materials of which the U.S. imperialists feel shortage.

In March a company in West Germany supplied the United States with more than 4,000 bombs and lately the Bonn Government has begun to sell the United States the bombs it bought from the latter.

According to press reports from West Germany, Bonn has so far given South Vietnam military aid to the value of 140 million marks.

Bonn is also planning the construction of roads and bridges in jungles in South Vietnam for the American troops. Washington is reportedly asking for West Germany's active military involvement in the Vietnam war.

All this goes to show that Bonn alongside U.S. imperialism, is reducing itself to the heinous enemy of the Vietnamese people, giving an open challenge to the peace-loving people of the world who are condemning American imperialism for its aggression in Vietnam.

The remnant forces of the Hitlerite fascists who brought immeasurable disaster to mankind, forgetful of the lessons of the past, have been engrossed in overseas aggression since they revived with the American backing.

It is universally known that Bonn has supplied the Israeli Zionists, the worst enemy of the Arab people, with large quantities of arms, sent Nazi murderers to kill people of the Congo (L) and is supporting overtly and covertly the racialists in Rhodesia and South Africa as well as the colonialists in Portuguese Guinea.

Now Bonn has begun to stretch its tentacle of aggression to far-off Vietnam.

But the West German militarists, together with other invaders of Vietnam, will be made to pay for the crimes they commit in Asia including Vietnam and in Africa.

Ri Gyu

EVER DEEPENING FRIENDSHIP

I paid a visit to Iraq in December 1965.

It was fine that day. As soon as our plane entered the Iraqi air space, the vast Mesopotamian plain spreading over the basins of the Tigris and Euphrates came in sight.

The plain with a time-honoured history known as one of the cradles of human civilization was the scene of a new life vibrant with the creative labour of the hard-working Iraqi people.

At the Baghdad airport we were warmly welcomed by Iraqi traders with whom we have business relations.

Date groves made special impressions on me as soon as I set my foot in Baghdad.

Covered with beautiful date groves was Baghdad, the city of ancient civilization, a centre of activity of the Iraqi people who cast off the yoke of the Turkish occupationists, and repulsed the Anglo-American imperialists, the capital of the newly independent Iraq.

During our stay in Iraq we saw with our own eyes the cultural remains of Iraq, and particularly the brilliant achievements made by the Iraqi people in their efforts for the construction of an independent national economy.

We were struck by the pride and diligence of an independent people who were rebuilding their capital into a more beautiful one, combining modern with ancient architectural beauty.

We were deeply impressed by the fact that the oil industry of Iraq with rich deposits was making a rapid progress and by the fact that the newly-built cement and textile mills were turning out quantities of products respectively.

The Iraqi Government pays much attention to irrigation for the development of agriculture.

When we visited farm villages, we saw the people working hard to construct irrigation and drainage systems.

During my stay in Iraq, I learned from my contacts with functionaries of the firms and many other people of Iraq that the Iraqi people, with an unshakable fighting spirit, are resolute in their struggle against the Israeli Zionists and against the Anglo-American imperialists and West German revenge-seekers who support the Israeli expansionists overtly and covertly.

Listening to them, I felt a growing hatred for the American imperialists who are not only occupying the southern part of our country but also plotting aggression everywhere in the world. My friendly feelings grew warmer towards the Iraqi people who have common sentiments with us Koreans.

The hearts of our Iraqi friends, who have a strong sense of justice and are courteous and simple-hearted, beat as one with ours, and our two peoples are fighting a common battle.

I still have a vivid memory of the atmosphere of mutual understanding which prevailed at the business talks and of the warm hospitality given us by the Iraqi people who treated us like their old friends.

I will long remember the kindness and hospitality of my Iraqi friends. As our friendship is further deepened the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries will be developed.

Kim Dong Yung

Baghdad viewed from the opposite bank of the Tigris

Wide Contacts With Foreign Traders

Korean Commodities Exhibition at Canton Fair

The Commodities Exhibition of the Korean Export and Import Corporations held in Canton, China, from last April 15 to May 15 drew attention of many foreign traders.

In the course of the exhibition, traders of North Korea made contacts with traders from over 50 countries.

Some 1,700 kinds of goods were put on display there. The nonferrous metals, machinery, tools, Korean ginseng, silk fabrics and marine products enjoyed particular popularity with the foreign traders.

In the guest book were recorded many impressions of foreign visitors who expressed their unanimous admiration at the industrial development in North Korea and their intention of exploring the possibilities of extensive trade with it.

During the opening period of the exhibition, orders and requests for contracts were received from many foreign corporations.

Solidarity Month with Korean People

THE BUREAU OF THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

The Bureau desided to set up a month of international solidarity with the Korean youth and people who are fighting for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the peaceful unification of their country, from June 25 to July 27, the day when truce was signed in Korea.

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNION

The Secretariat has recently sent a letter to its member organizations and other students organizations of the world on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the June 25. The letter pointed out that U.S. occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the students and people in South Korea and are creating a grave menace to peace and security in Korea, in the Far East and in the whole of Asia.

It appealed to the world students and their organizations to organize meetings and demonstrations to express solidarity with the Korean students and people fighting for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from South Korea and for the independent unification of their country by the Koreans themselves and against the troop dispatch to South Vietnam by Pak Jung Hi and his clique at the orders of their American masters.

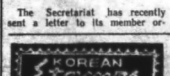
CHILEAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

According to a June 7 dispatch of the Prensa Latina News Agency from Santiago, the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Latin-American Peoples is planning to demand the withdrawal of the Yankee aggressors from South Korea and the unification of Korea on the principles proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" (June 25 to July 27), which was established in accordance with the resolution of the Havana Tricontinental Solidarity Organization. This committee will also protest against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the nuclear armaments of South Korean Army and the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, and support the struggle of the Koreans in Japan, the same news dispatch stressed.

A KOREAN PEACE DELEGATION TO GENEVA

A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee left for Geneva on June 8 by air to attend the meeting of the World Peace Council.

The delegation is led by Kim Chung Won, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.



BIRDS

The D.P.R.K. Ministry of Communications issued on May 23, 1966 a set of five stamps on birds inhabiting our country.

(Denomination of stamps 50 jon, size — 29×40 mm, formation : of sheets (8×9) 72, Perf. 11, multicoloured Offset.)

None of these birds except that on Stamp 2 has ever appeared on stamps of foreign countries.

Stamp 1: Korean Wood-Owl (Strix aluco). With a big body and radiating feathers around the eyes this is a useful bird.

Stamp 2: Broad-billed Roller (Eryatomus orientalis). This is a useful bird living on noxious insects in the forest.

Stamp 3: Japanese Paradise Flycatcher (Terpsiphone atrocaudata). This is a beneficial bird which chiefly inhabits dark forests and lives on noxious insects.

Stamp 4: Eastern Bewicks Swan (Cygnus Columbianus Syn. C. bewickii). This bird comes to our country late October to spend winter and migrates north in spring. It inhabits reservoirs and lakes in flocks of tens or hundreds and lives on fish or insects.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

STATE POWER

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democratic state.

State power belongs to the entire people. In our country the people exercise power through organs of state power—the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies at all levels.

These power organs are elected on the basis of the free will of the people. Elections are held on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

THE HIGHEST ORGAN

The highest organ of state power of the D.P.R.K. is the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is the sole legislative organ of our Republic and exercises the supreme power of the state.

The present third Supreme People's Assembly is composed of 383 representatives of the people of all social strata and of all those from various parties, public organizations and non-party people.

Of these deputies, 215 are workers and 62 are peasants. Deputies are elected for a term of four years. When the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly performs the functions of the highest organ of state power.

List of Korean National Football Team

22 Players to Go to London

Li Gun Hak

Goalies

Name	Age	Club
Li Gun Hak	27	Moranbong
Number of international matches: 51	Weight (kg): 72	Height (cm): 172
Li Chan Myong	20	Locomotive
15	68	173
An Se Bok	21	Amrokgang
11	63	168

Li Chan Myong

An Se Bok

Sin Yong Gyu

Oh Yun Gyong

Fullbacks

Captain		
Sin Yong Gyu	25	Moranbong
60	75	174
Oh Yun Gyong	26	February 8
55	66	170
Kang Bong Chil	24	Pyongyang
26	70	171
Pak Ri Sop	23	Amrokgang
7	64	160
Li Chi	22	Pyongyang
6	66	174
Ha Jong Won	25	February 8
29	72	178
Rim Jung Son	24	Moranbong
52	72	171
Ke Sung Wun	24	Rodongja
12	63	166

Kang Bong Chil

Pak Ri Sop

Li Chi

Ha Jong Won

Rim Jung Son

Ke Sung Wun

Pak Sung Jin

Im Song Hwi

Halfbacks

Pak Sung Jin	22	Moranbong
23	68	168
Im Song Hwi	21	Pyongyang
12	65	171
Kim Yong Gil	21	Rodongja
10	63	168

Kim Yong Gil

Han Bong Jin

Yang Song Guk

Forwards

Han Bong Jin	27	Pyongyang
49	63	166
Yang Song Guk	20	Locomotive
6	68	170
Kim Sung Il	22	Moranbong
30	65	165
Kang Ryong Wun	25	Rodongja
25	58	166
Li Dong Wun	22	Rodongja
10	73.5	179
Pak Du Ik	24	Moranbong
44	65	170
Kim Bong Hwan	28	Locomotive
40	66	173
Yu Chang Gil	20	Rodongja
2	67	174

Kim Sung Il

Kang Ryong Wun

Li Dong Wun

Pak Du Ik

Kim Bong Hwan

Yu Chang Gil

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 13014